ing the season of the year when the sun is | and indescribably vicious and insanitary. farthest south. The Panama railroad line

the sides of the car. The fare across the | States. forty-seven miles is \$4 in gold and three The rooms of these isthmian hotels are use their eyes very skillfully. cents a pound for all baggage. In the large and fairly comfortable. On each floor palmy days of the isthmus the fare used to the guest's chamber faces the outside be \$25 in gold. By the terms of the railroad | Across the hall is always another, an inside the isthmus, so he who must cross must servant with him. Nowadays when the

The first stop the train makes is at Mon- | these latitudes. shaded the steaming earth and the most of | breakfast job of their total destruction. Monkey Hill again became a wilderness, for man living, with all his energy, can

leaf and flower. Birds of bright plumage only under the stern maternal eye. train approaches. In the forty-seven miles | in the morning. By 11 o'clock every one has to Panama there are thirty-three stops or gone to breakfast. The stores are closed, perhaps a group of the frame buildings the foreign element make a pretense of feed them from day to day. owned by the canal company. Tiger Hill, lenger hours, but it is merely a pretense Lion Hill, Frijoles (beans), Lagarto (alliga- after all, for business proceeds but slowly. tor) and other similar names suggest that | Toward evening the scene becomes quite the builders of the road did not go far animated. The parks and plaza are filled | tion would lead one to believe. At the end stopping places. Between the stations there | men and women saunter about. Groups of is little or no population.

are ever green and moist and dank.

A MIXED POPULATION.

mass of humanity apparently scraped up | could be done to stop a revolution." from all corners of the earth. The store- "Why, is it not free?" keepers and more prosperous looking seem | "Ah, the United States protects the sov- nicious malaria is nearly as bad, if not to be mostly Chinamen, while the mob is ereignty of Colombia on the isthmus. That worse, in its deadly effects. Sickness was should be so, but the effect upon the Amer-Jamaica negro unadulterated. The Spanish- is why. But for that in thirty days we undoubtedly more prevalent during canal ican student is everywhere apparent here, speaking native is a small factor in this would have a new republic-the republic construction than now, for then there were motley assembly. The Chinaman is largely of Panama."

yards from the line of the canal, and for a In the outer surface of the towers are set of South America between South America asked. the help of the Chagres river, it may be brightly in the sun, and over the main en- lines of steamers handle this traffic, and the ligators, and near every settlement the na- | \$20,000. tive laundry is in operation along its The bishop of Panama plays an important woods and even foreign politics are here tors to live. The location might be a probto their knees and wash the clothes in the has great influence with the government | when an ex-ruler of some country or other dom have more than a skirt on, and the jolly looking gentleman, who does not allow | native land. train often surprises a group at their la- the severities of his religion to interfere | The employes of the Panama Railroad do bors where everything in the line of cloth- with his bodily comfort, judging from the more work than any others, but as one ing has been temporarily discarded.

and thirteen miles from Panama, the train other things which are profitable, and his all, perhaps they do. The foreigner who enters the range of hills through which the great Culebra cut of the Panama canal is being made, and no tourist has ever crossed this line without being impressed with the enormous amount of dirt which has actually been moved and the still greater amount yet to be removed before the bottom of the cut is near enough to the level of the sea for canal purposes. An impressive feature of every side track and railroad yard is the endless amount of machinery standing idle, left there by the old canal company when it stopped work ten years ago. Trains of locomotives, miles of dump cars, rows of sheds, under which lie acres of engines, hoists and everything else conceivable with which dirt can be moved. Nearly all of it looks foreign to American eyes and unfortunately much of it has been rendered obsolete by

later inventions. From the Culebra cut the roadbed drops rapidly down again to the level of the Pacific coast country. It winds in and out between the hills. The white buildings of Panama glint in the bright sun at the far end of the valley and beyond them the blue islands of Navos and Toboga in the Pacific ocean seem as another range of

hills far away on the mainland. The traveler is brought to a realizing sense of something acaides blue hills, how-

and he who departs is generally well satis- ever, as the train nears the town, for the help is always needed to get a real choice has adopted Panama as his home rises G000 the sun rises in the Pacific and sets in the odors which accompany it can never be for- others who have that lean and hungry look Atlantic. This is almost literally true dur- gotten. They are energetic, all-pervading which bespeaks asceticism, perhaps.

in going from Colon to Fanama extends to | It would be hard to find any linguistic | ing and going from prayer the whole day the routh or a little east of south. This | faults with the hotel, for in the office is an fact, assisted by the curve of the isthmus Italian clerk, in the dining room Spanish before it joins the continents on either side, | waiters, the bill of fare is written in French | really does bring the sun up in the morning | and what nationality the cooks are cannot over Pacific waters and it sets above the be told by their products. These resemble its station in the gallery and the 600 or The railroad is about forty-seven miles | are sent forth from the kitchen of the last long, the distance on air line being about class in some parts of the West in the thirty-five miles. The ralls follow the low | United States. They produce 'loss of apground and reach the divide by very easy | petite, heartburn, lack of vitality and that grades. Naturally the projected Panama tired feeling" which supposedly precede canal has practically paralleled the railroad | the purchase of a bottle of some patent in seeking for the lowest level. The rail- compound. With a French bill of fare read itself is well equipped with modern which the Spanish waiter cannot read, an great awe and reverence. The soldiers re-American rolling stock and is above stand- | English guest who can neither read the bill ard gauge, the width between the rails be- of fare nor understand what the walter ing five feet. As in all Spanish-speaking says, the result is that the English guest countries, there is a first and second-class | takes what he can get, is glad to get anyfare, with coaches to correspond. The first- thing at all and finds his amusement in class coach is the ordinary American day identifying his polyglot dish as some old plaza they are met by a large crowd of coach, and the second-class is similar, ex- | familiar friend met with at all railway cept that the seats consist of benches along eating houses and country hotels in the

concession, no one, not even the govern- room. These were planned in the early ment, can build even a wagon road across | days when every one who traveled had his hotel is crowded guests are put in the in-The consequence of this arrangement is | side rooms as well, but do not stay long if that there is no wagon road across and they can help it. The bedrooms are withfew walk. On each side of the track is a out carpets or draperies of any kind, as well-worn bridle path, along which the insects are too plentiful. An iron bed, a train frequently meets cavalcades of the chair or two, a dresser, a washstand and small native horses used as saddle and pack | a heavy and much-needed mosquito net animals. It is slow progress, however, and over the bed is the entire list of furniture. such traffic is seldom "through." It is only | Early to bed is the rule, and early to rise. carried on between local points on the road. In the morning a cup of excellent coffee Just as the train leaves Colon it passes to with hot milk, a roll of bread, and, if the left of the mouth of the Panama canal. | going on a journey, an egg or two, is all The quick-growing tropical vegetation has that is forthcoming until breakfast at 11 a. covered the earthwork and the banks of the | m. Dinner follows at 5:30, and both breakcanal so that now it looks like a sluggish | fast and dinner are very hearty meals, river, centuries old, emptying into the Bay | with much meat, much grease, none of the of Limon, on the shore of which stands the hot chile sauces which make almost anycity of Colon. The point of the mouth of the thing eatable in Mexico, and an assertment canal is called Christobal Colon, and it is of strange dishes of unknown component here that Count De Lesseps built for him- parts and foreign taste. To one who has promptly organized into a police patrol and self and his friends the houses which cost | traveled in Mexico the lack of chile sauce | the company millions of dollars, where the is a great surprise, as it is easily obtain- such until a compromise was reached and real value was in thousands and which to- able, very wholesome in the tropics and day are abandened to the bats and insects | gives to almost anything a piquancy neceswhich swarm in the forests of the isthmus. | sary to spur an appetite always jaded in

buried the bodies of those who died during | well-built city. After the pirate Morgan | had experience and never make the attempt the construction of the railroad and later | raided old Panama, looted the houses and | single-handed. Fifteen or twenty of them the canal. Nature shows a freakish mood | destroyed what he could not carry away, | are called together. They simply swarm here, for while she struck men down with the people took the precaution to retreat over the foreigner until he is buried under cruel malignity she as gracefully and quick- to the end of the spit of land on which the the bluecoats and they triumphantly lead ly removed all traces of her handiwork. city is built and erected a great stone wall away the Goliath who has probably crip-Trees, vines, grass and plants of all kinds about the town. On three sides the sea now cover this hill with riotous growth. | washes the foot thereof, and on the land | It is with great difficulty that the location | side a moat was dug and the drawbridge of any particular grave can be retained | was lifted at the first sign of an approachand it is only the resting places of a few | ing enemy. To-day the sea wall still stands, | largest stores and is generally prosperous. which can be pointed out and in all cases | though there are picturesque breaches in it, it has only been through the unremitting but the land wall is either down or else has efforts of friends that the site of these been incorporated into some building, for Who," but as a rule he leaves such work graves has not quickly returned to the for- | the town has overflowed its old boundaries | to the natives and engages in merchandisest. Hundreds of men died and were bur- and it is difficult to trace them. These ied here, but the rains came and the grass | walls may have seemed impregnable to the | light and there is much smuggling, so John grew. The vines raced with each other | Panamaians of the sixteenth century, but | is able to sell many things very cheaply, art is now taught in this country it is too across the hills and quick-growing trees | modern gunnery would make a before- | compared to prices they bring in the States.

A PEOPLE OF LEISURE. The battle now carried on along the old ple. He is not considered so good as a scarcely keep a clearing to himself in this | sea wall is one of love, which is not always part of the world and man dead soon molds one of peace, however. Here the maidens away to feed the new growth which covers | come in groups as the sun drops into the his resting place with broad leaves which | Pacific behind the beautiful Island of To- | and business position in Panama is quite boga. They slowly walk along the broad Leaving Monkey Hill the train winds esplanade back of the wall and in twos and banking and much of the business of Panthrough the hills, following generally the threes the young men of the town walk ama and nearly all of them are married valley of the Chagres river, a sullen, mud- arm in arm near by and exchange glances dy stream, which at most seasons is small, and audible comment. This old sea wall of head offices of the Panama canal are here but when filled with torrential waters be- | Panama is still very useful as the social comes a raging flood. The banks of the usages of the isthmus are very strict, and river are heavily shaded with impenetrable | before marriage there is no interval of love | however, and is quite exclusive. In all the jungle of all shades of green and variety of | making except at long range, and then

and harsh cries fly from the trees as the The important business of the day is done stations, and it takes about three hours to the streets are deserted, and it is 3 o'clock it may be said they are in a majority. make the trip. The stations are general- in the afternoon before there are any signs | They are shiftless and irresponsible and men talk business and politics, largely the really never free from it, but if the voyager latter, with many words and expressive | will observe the ordinary rules of prudence of America that there is nothing for archi-The groups of buildings at the stopping gestures. "Panama must be free from Co- and refrain from drinking the city water tects which correspond with the irresponplaces are inhabited by a conglomerate lombia. It has no connection. Nothing there is little danger of contracting any dis-

in evidence. He is generally a trader and The streets of Panama are narrow and those who came took little care of themnearly always prosperous. He speaks Span- crooked. Business is done on the ground selves and hospital accommodations were element where he wills, and the cross be- with worshipers on Sunday and on feast fever, the hospital facilities are fine and life looking children to be seen the world over, | time upon the soft rock walls and arches, | gling with Spanish indifference to the laws A mulatto-colored, slant-eyed, Spanish- The main cathedral is very large and very of sanitation. speaking infant is hard to classify, high. Its architecture is similar to that of There is a constant stream of travel although it would take time. The railroad is seldom more than a few all like buildings in the Spanish countries. | through Panama en route to the west coast distance of sixteen miles from Colon, with | mosaics of oyster shells, which glitter | and the United States and Europe. Several

econfortable rotundity of his person. He is man remarked, "We don't do fouch. We Chicago Post. At Empire, thirty-four miles from Colon a heavy stockholder in the lottery and in earn our salaries staying here," and, after

long. Before breakfast the Colombian army in full dress, which means with their boots on, goes to church accompanied by the military brass band. The band takes either side of the church. The band furnishes the music, and it is not bad, but is far from the character which might be expected of the occasion. Prayers are said to the liveliest airs from "Olivette," "Fatinitza" and other light operas. The effect is pretty and novel, but not inspiring of main in church about a half hour and then return to the barracks. The several hunared people who have been in the church also leave. They are mostly women, and as they leave the cathedral and cross the young men, who line the walks of the park and stand ready to flirt if given the slightest encouragement. The Panamaian girls UP TO DATE POLICEMEN.

The soldiers of the army of the United States of Colombia are a fairly likely looking lot of men, but as they are nearly all conscripts there is little esprit du corps. The officers are young men kept out of po-Their duties are very light and their chief all ambition seems to be a new affair d'amour. The police of Panama are uniformed like the New York finest. An ex-police captain from New York was employed at a handsome salary to instruct and drill them in modern police ways and he seems to have succeeded fairly well as the Panama policeman, while slight of physique, presents outwardly a very neat appearance and is onto every device known to the New York force for extracting blackmail from a victim. A reform mayor was recently appointed in Panama and his economics were so vigorous that the entire force went on a strike and the city was temporarily without protection. An appeal was Edwin Abbey Further Sets Forth His made to the Governor and the soldiers were scattered about the city. They acted as the bluecoats again resumed their saunter-American or Britisher attempts to make things lively in the streets. The police are key Hill, the famous cemetery where were | Panama is a large, irregular and rather | called upon to arrest him, but they have pled several of them before he was over-

The Chinaman is an important factor in the life of Panama. He owns nearly all the The laundry of Hop Who in the States becomes in Panama the "Lavanderia de Hop ing. The import duties on luxuries is very He rides in carriages, lives in good houses married into a fair class of native peowhite man, but is better than a negro or a native and, in fact, compared to his position elsewhere in the civilized world, his social into the best class of native society. The and furnish a distinctly French element to the town, one which lives much to itself, | not make an artist. humbler walks of life the Jamaican negro is much in evidence. They were brought from Jamaica in large numbers during the building of the canal and have been ab-

BETTER THAN ITS REPUTATION. The climate of Panama is not especially healthful, but it is not so bad as its reputafever is very prevalent and the city is one knows who is to go next, and the permore people, regulations were impossible,

the world. Mining interests, rubber, hard-



THE WONDERS OF ART. "Well, I swan! Ef that pitcher of th' man a-smokin' ain't so natchul that

it do seem t' me I ken smell th' smoke!"

Residents of the isthmus are prone to squalid sections of that large and pic- ple of Panama are good churchgoers. Some takes a drink, brandy, perhaps. With his boast of the fact that to them alone of all turesque city. The squalor might be en- of the priests take points from the bishop | breakfast he takes wine, between breakthe people on the two American continents | dured for the instance necessary, but the | in the science of good living, but there are | fast and dinner more drinks. At dinner more wine. After dinner a liquor. After the liquor more drinks, until bed time, Early on a Sunday morning the church | There is more drinking in Panama among bells begin to ring and the people are com- those who have the price than in any place on the two continents, and the newcomer who attempts to keep the pace with the seasoned veterans will rue the day. The Panama man will tell you that more men have died from too much drinking in Panama than ever died of the fever, and from what one sees this is not difficult to believe. It is probably true. Some-a few only-confine themselves to the class of drinks known as "frescoes," mineral waters, had, but it is scarce and expensive. In the hotel the refrigerator is guarded as a safe would be, and it is only the head clerk who is intrusted to chip off the infinitesimal

> piece allowed each customer and serve it The insects of the night, the heat of the all forgotten, however, when comes the are soft, the tropical foliage of the parks is exquisitely beautiful. The falling shadows soften the lines of buildings and hide the dirt of a people who live but for the day. The youth and beauty of the town finds its way to the public thoroughfare, to the sea wall or to the short trolley line, with its open cars. It is the social hour, the hour for lovemaking and all the pleasant things of life, and it is then that life litical mischief by commissions in the army. in Panama does not seem so very bad after

> > As the evening progresses the sound of the tom-tom drums of the natives in the lower quarter of the city becomes louder and louder. The streets are quickly deserted, the cafes fill up with revivified huup again to another round of heat and discomforts, but then, there is always the next evening to look forward to. It is the one hope of a long and tiresome day.

J. D. WHELPLEY. A NATIONAL ART SCHOOL.

Ideas on the Subject.

Boston Letter in Philadelphia Inquirer. When Mr. Edwin Abbey, the author of the "Holy Grail" paintings at the Boston public library, came to this city a fortnight ings. It is a comical sight when some big | ago he expressed the hope that a national school of art would be established in America, and said that he thought that \$1,000,000 would make such a school possible. Mr. Abbey's suggestions must have been published and republished all over the country, and there has been aroused in the principal cities of the United States a feeling that a national art school is something which is not only possible but which should become a reality and at no distant date. Mr. Abbey during his visit to this city has been frequently asked for a full statement of his ideas in regard to the school. Such a statement the Inquirer is enabled, through the artist's courtesy, to give, and it will doubtless be of interest to everyone who has the advancement of art in America at heart. Before speaking upon the subject Mr. Abbey made it clear to the interviewer that he had no desire or intention

> to assume the role of an orator. "It seems to me," said the artist, "that no one could seriously dispute the fact that a great school of art in America is needed or that such a school would have the very greatest influence in the development both of the spirit and the practice of art. As fragmentary. The pupils are not thoroughly grounded. Any one who wants to study art here can do so. The examinations are too easy. In the foreign schools the examinations are very difficult. The student must know a good deal to pass them. There should be an American school with equally high requirements. The schools of art real-

ly should be like a university. "The student before being admitted to the university should have passed beyond enviable. The Germans do nearly all of the | the elementary stage of study which properly belongs to the grammar school grade, As it is now in America, there is no place where parents who think their son is a genius can send that son to find out that he is not a genius. There are very few people who can't be taught to draw more or less well, but the mere ability to draw does

"There seems to be a desire on the part of a very large number of persons either to become professional artists, sculptors and painters or to acquire some of the principles of decoration. But there is also widespread ignorance that a thorough groundng in certain facts is absolutely essential sorbed into the life of the isthmus until to the serious student before he is prepared to avail himself of the experience of others. Those who wish to study art here are admitted to classes far too leniently. In ly a store or two, a few native buts and of renewed life. The railroad employes and rarely acquire more than is necessary to the schools abroad the entrance examinations are very severe, and by a succession of examinations the less talented are eliminated. This refers, of course, to the great schools-not to the irresponsible studios where a model or two is hired or a few painters with a present reputation are engaged to call in occasionally to give advice. from each location to get names for the with children and their nurses, well dressed and at the beginning of the rainy season To such schools anybody, with no experience whatever, can, by paying a small fee;

"It has been immensely to the advantage sible painters referred to. The students of architecture going to Paris, for instanceease. During the yellow fever epidemics no although my remarks do not apply to Paris alone-can only study his profession by going into the 'beaux arts.' The entrance examination is very severe, of course, and and has given the architects of the United States the great position they occupy to-

"If the money is provided-and one of the things which surprises me on coming back to America is the amount of money ish more often than English, though gen- floor of the houses, but every one who can limited. Now the people regulate their lives | there seems to be-there would seem to be arally both. He marries into the foreign lives up stairs. Many churches are filled to the climate, the doctors understand the no reason why a great American school of the famous palace of Rome-that of the art should not be established and be put | Borghese family, which for centuries was in working order within a reasonably short | the wealthiest and the most powerful, and tween a Jamaica negro and a Chinaman days. Many more churches are in ruins in Panama is no more dangerous than in time. A building should be furnished, that of the Ruspoli family, which has been produces some of the most remarkable- from the effects of fire or the attacks of other places so near the equator and strug- among other things, with copies of the best associated with many romances and tragexamples of art in foreign countries, in edies. The present Princess Ruspoli is an sculpture, painting and architecture. There | American, a Miss Curtis, of Boston. Her would be little difficulty in acquiring these, husband was recently the mayor of Rome.

would be the institution which would most | a Marquis Marriscotti of Bologna upon the naturally further the work. The question | condition that her husband should take her said to present quite a navigable appear- trance just inside is a genuine Murillo, for register of the "Grand Central" at Panama of a location for the school would have to ance. The water is full of sharks and al- which rumor has it the bishop has refused is as cosmopolitan a work as a trip around | be argued by committees. It should be in | have the most beautiful staircase in Italy. a center somewhere where it would be to | Each of the 155 steps is chiseled from a sinthe advantage of both pupils and instruc- | gle block of Parian marble. banks. The women stand in the water up part in the life of this community, for he represented, for it is a dull day in the lobby lem. One would name New York as the obrunning stream. These washerwomen sel- and still greater with the people. He is a is not sitting in the cafe in exile from his cieties to which most American artists contribute hold their exhibitions there."

Applying the Principle.

"That's right," admitted the practical "We must remedy matters," went on the

"But where shall we begin?" "Well," said the practical man thoughtfully, "you're much larger than I am. which gives you an unfair advantage, of course, and this is decidenty antagonistic to the theory you have elaborated of complete equality in every detail of life. We might begin by cutting you down to my

vantage over another; all should be equal."

Hab Ich Geliebet?

(She Questions.) Have I loved? I have lived. And listen, dear, To live is to love, I say; have loved and lived for many a year-I live and I love to-day.

And some of my love to the living I give.
And some to but lifeless clay. For some of my loves yet love and live, And some have been borne away. But hither or thither to me is one-

Once to love is to love, for aye, And I kneel to a love in the churchyard you As I kneel to thee, love, to-day. Now the shadows of evening above me bend,

But still I must love to the very end,

The sky in the west is gray;

For I know no other way.

And though of fools, all others above, There is none like an old, they say, If it be folly to live and love, Let me be a fool alway. -Charles Henry Webb

SAINT LAURENCE

ERECTED TO HIS MEMORY.

Early Christian Leader Whe Was Put to Death on the Gridiron by the Cruel Claudius.

W. E. Curtis's Rome Letter in Chicago Record-

Saint Laurence is the favorite saint of the Roman people, and the scenes associated with his life, ministry and martyrdom are more definitely located than those of any other conspicuous figure in the early history of the church. Mrs. Jameson, the wellknown writer on Christian art, says: "To Saint Laurence was given a crown of glory in heaven, and upon earth eternal and universal praise and fame, for there is scarcely a city or town in all Christendom which does not contain a church or altar dedicated to his honor." The first of these was built by the Emperor Constantine outside the gates of Rome on the spot where Saint Laurence was originally buried, beside Saint Hippolytus, the soldier who, being appointed to guard him in prison, was converted by him and suffered martyrdom. He was dragged to death by wild horses after seeing nineteen of his family massacred before his eyes. Hippolytus is the patron saint of horses and you see his effigy in many stables. The second church in honor of Saint Laurence was built upon the summit of a hill to cover the spot where he suffered martyrdom. Besides these are four other churches in Rome dedicated to him; at Genoa the Cathedral, and in Spain the great palace and monastery of the Escurial. Saint Laurence was born in Spain and his manners and character were so gentle that the common people conferred upon him the title lard.) Popes Sixtus and Zosimus were buried beside Saint Laurence, and their tombs are covered with a marble slab stained with what is said to be his blood. The guides show us the house in which Saint Laurence lived; a green space in the Navicella near the acqueduct of Nero, where he sat daily to distribute alms to the poor; the portico of the palace of the Caesars, where he was tried and condemned; the dungeon where he was imprisoned; the hill where he died, and his original grave in the Catacombs of St. Ciriaca, where he was originally buried and where a little oratory was erected in the fourth century to mark his tomb.

ROASTED BY CLAUDIUS II. St. Laurence was deacon and treasurer of the church. He had charge of the funds belonging to the early Christians. Because he refused to surrender them to the civil officials he was roasted upon a red-hot gridiron by Claudius II in the year 264. As he lay suffering he turned to the tyrants and said: "The meat is done; make haste hither and eat. As for the treasures of the church which you seek the hands of the poor have already carried them to a heavenly treasury." The body of the saint was not entirely consumed and the remains repose in the Church of St. Lorenzo Furori le Mura (outside the walls); his skull is in the chapel of the Quirnal, the royal palace; the chains which bound him are in the Church of St. Lorenzo in Lucina; the gridiron, which was composed of three bars upon legs six inches high and held together by narrow crossbars, has been divided into three parts. Each of the churches above named has one of the bars, and the third is in a church in Alexandria,

The Church of St. Lorenzo in Fonte, which covers the site of his prison, stands in a historic place, where Servius Tullius was killed B. C. 535, and where his daughter Tullia drove her chariot over the dead body of her father. Within the walls of the church is a spring, which feeds a fountain in which St. Laurence baptized Vicus Patricius and his daughter Lucilia, whom he miraculously raised from the dead. The Church of St. Lorenzo Pana e Perna, built upon the site of his martyrdom, is so called because a rich man once left a legacy to pay for rations of bread and ham, which were given to the poor at the door of the adjacent convent-a quaint old building, which would delight the eyes of an artist. St. Bridget of Sweden lived in this convent when she was in Rome and died there. Her funeral took place in the church, July, 1373. The nuns sent her remains home in charge of her son, but kept one of her arms as a relic. It is preserved in a chapel with other relics associated with her. Among the other relics preserved there is a piece of the whip with which Christ was scourged.

Near by is a convent of the nuns of the Sepolte Vive, who when they take the veil retire forever from the outer world and never again receive news of their friends or relatives. They have no communication except with each other, and then only when it is necessary for them to speak. They dig their own graves and lie down in them when they feel the need of rest or sleep. Their remaining hours are occupied in peretual adoration of the blessed sacrament. FAMOUS PALACES.

The Church of St. Lorenzo in Lucina, where a part of the gridiron is preserved, stands in the center of the business portion of the city, and over the high altar is the masterpiece of Guido Reni, the crucifixion seen against the wild, stormy sky. In Browning's "The Ring and the Book" this church is the scene of Pompilia's baptism and marriage, and here the bodies of her parents were exposed after the murder. It is one of the oldest churches in Rome, having been built in the fifth century, but was was very much enlarged by Paul V, the Borghese Pope, in 1606. Near by are two of The story goes that one of his ancestors, a "Who should start the movement for a banker at Siena, won this great palace at a National School of Art?" Mr. Abbey was game of cards from the head of the equally famous Caetani family, and that he gave it "Why, the American Art Federation to his daughter Victoria when she married name and discard his own. It is said to The Borghese Palace is an immense edi-

fice covering an entire block, and surroundvious place for the school, as the National ing a quadrangle which was formerly a Academy is there, and the various art so- garden of fountains and flowers, but now looks like a junkshop, being filled with mutilated statuary, columns and various other antiquities which belong to a curio dealer who occupies the first floor of the palace with his showrooms. Although the portraits of the family, painted by Raphael "The trouble," said the Anarchist, "Is and other equally famous artists, still hang that there are too many inequalities in this | in the vast drawing rooms, the family are so poor that, as I told you in a recent letter, they are compelled to sell their art gallery for about one-fifth of its value. At one time they owned eighty estates in the neighborhood of Rome and enjoyed certain Anarchist. "No man should have any adhereditary privileges which brought them For example, they were allowed to tax

all trading done in certain market places; people who became their vassals were exempt from certain taxes and exactions; they had the right of restoring exiles, for which, in many cases, they received large sums of money. The family income was at one time nearly a million dollars in our money, which was expended in a princely manner. This great palace was the scene of ceremonles that rival in magnificence the functions of the Pope. Hundreds of servants were required to care for the palace and its occupants, and one may still get a giimpse of fts grandeur by visiting the rooms. They are large and lofty, with vaulted ceilings covered with beautiful frescoes. The cornices are gilded, the window frames and door frames are of variegated marbles, chisled in exquisite designs. The doors and other woodwork are carved in a most claborate manner. The walls were formerly covered with tapestry, which has been taken down from time to time and sacrificed to the dealers in antiquities and art. The once artistic and houses of more fortunate families in England, France and the United States, but enough remains to present a pathetic pic-ture of decayed splendor. The upper part of the house is rented in apartments, and the lower stories to shopkeepers, while Prince Borghese and his brothers occupy

a part of the main floor.

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WANTED THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O	12½c	goods, for 35c	Taffetas, 32 1/2 c	all shades and col- rs—
Water Street Company	\$1.00 black Cheviots, all-wool sponged cloth, 1½-yd. wide, ½ price, 50c	Percale Shirtings, in all pretty colors, 10-yard limit, 3½°C	20c Fancy Ribbons, 436 inches wide, yard,	50c Embroideries, 9-inch margin and 9 inch fine work, ½ price, 25c
	50c satin Sollels, 38 inches wide; 50c satin Beaver Cloth, 88 inches wide; 50c Crepons, new designs; these black goods ½ price,	80x14 Turkish Towels, extra heavy, 4 a limit,	The Star Skirt Binding, in most all colors, a bolt for	25c Embroideries and some 30c Em- broideries, this lot
	\$1.00 All-wool Sult- ings and reversible, 1½ yards wide, at	6c Dimities, in all new colors, buy them now, 10-yard limit,  31/2 c	Waist Belting, 1½-inch wide, mohair finish, yard,	15c and 18c Embroideries, in this lot for
Martin Harrison	75c All-wool Sult- ings, 40 inches wide and reversible, in all colors,	6c Cream Domet Fiannel, strong and heavy, good nap, 10, yards	Bone Casing, the very best, in all colors, yard,	9e, 10c and 11c Embroideries, in this lot for $7\frac{1}{2}$ C
2000年, 1000年	25c School Plaids for children's dresses, 38 inches wide, for	5c Hair Cabinets, 100 in a cabinet, assorted, 2c A Cabinet	Nickel plated Safety Pins, good sizes, each,	4c, 5c and 6c Embroideries, this lot 2½ C
	25c English Henrietta Cloths, 38 inches wide, all colors, to-morrow,	A lot of Blankets in cotton and all wool, slightly soiled, at nearly 1/2 price.	Austrian Mourn- ing Pins, Can't Break head, a fall box for	4c and 5c English Laces, prettier than the real torchon, this lot
	Plaid Dress Goods, up to \$1.00; all pure wool and splendid styles, at	8c Fine Bleached Muslin, 1 yard wide, limit of 10 yards,	Best Metal Combs, in 7, 8 and 10-inch; 1 to a buyer, for	De Tuxedo Veiling, in dot and strong mesh, for
	In our linings we excel any effort we ever made. We quote you manu- facturer's price.	20c and 25c Turkey red Linen, good fast colors, limit of 2½ yards,	Five-hook Corset Steels, in black, white and gray, for	50c Ties for ladies, made of cream, light blue, light pink and blk. China silks, for 10c
	15c Percalines, 86 inches wide, spiendid quality, all colors but black,	50c Turkey red Linens, in all col- ors, very best goods, 25c	Good Hooks and Eyes, with the Hump or without, for, dozen,	10c and 1234c Pearl Buttons, in super- fine quality, medium and large size, for, dozen, 3c
	20c Percalines, black and all colors, extra quality; we quote you manufacturer's price,	10c Dress Ging- hams, 1 dress pattern a limit, at	Children's and ladies' Side Supporters,	Lace Stripe Hose for ladies, in fast black, pair, 10c
SALAN STREET, SA	25e Percalines, superfine quality, all colors and black,	29c German Linens, 2½-yard limit, 21c	Rubber Dressing Combs, 9 inches long, with very sharp teeth, each,	19c Hose for ladies, with white feet, 4 pair limit,
	18c Black Sateens, Henrietta fluish, also white, for 11 ½ C	25c Linens, 2½ yard limit, 17½ C	Balley's performed Revolence Jelly, with air-tight metal stoppers,	25c and 35c Hose for ladies, in black and fancies, four pairs limit, 16 <sub>3</sub> c
Name and Associated a	12% Sflestas, perspiration proof, 38 inches wide, black only, for	\$2.50 Walking Skirts of 16-oz. English melton cloth for \$1.39	20c children's heavy ribbed Bicycle Hose, 2 pairs at one- half price, 10c	50c and 75c ladies' fine imported Cashmere Hose, 2 limit,
	10c Skirt Canvas, splendid value for 10c. in slate, gray and white, for 6½C	1 Lot of \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 Walking Skirts, to close, \$2.50	\$20.00 Ladies' Suits, in fine peoble cheviot cloth, for \$11.50	50c ladies' heavy ribbed Vests of Egyptian combed yarn, % price 25c
The second second second	20c Double-faced Silesias, made by the Magnolla Milis,	\$5.00 Ladies' Dress Skirts, in black only, for \$3.98	\$25.00 Ladles' Suits, in extra quality cloth, black and all colors, \$13.50	59c and 75c ladies' and child- ren's black Tights for
	17% Quality of Spunglass Lining, almost as pretty as slik taffeta, for 11½ C	\$12.50 fine taffeta stik Skirts, elegant style and extra sweep, \$6.95	1 lot of Ladies' Suits, not more than 20 in the lot. values up to \$10.00, for \$3.98	Ladles' \$2.00 and \$2.50 Union Suits for \$1.37 1/2
	fine Peau de Soie, now, per yard,	All children's Cloaks, in all styles. Pick your choice at ½ price.	\$25.00 Raglans, of imported kersey; any of them now \$12.50	Muslin Underwear, the Peerless brand, at our Square Bargain Prices.
	silks. 98c Fine all-silk taffeta, with the gnarantee, for	All the Misses' Cloaks, Take choice at ½ price.	34-Coats, up to \$25.00, for \$9.50	Muslin Skirts and Gowns at Square Bargain Prices.
	silks. 59c Taffeta, in black only, for 32½c	\$20.00 Ladies' fine Ragian, to close, for \$8.50	\$20.00; rather than earry over, now	Bridal Robes of fine nainsook and cam- bric muslin at Square Bargain Prices.
	silks. 50c new tinted Foulards for	\$22.50 Ladies' Rag- lan in Plaid backs for \$8.50	\$75.00 Fur Coats, in beaver or mink collar and front, \$39.00	Don't fail to examine our Muslin Underwear.
	SILKS. The \$1.25 imported satin Liberties for 75c	\$12.50 Ladles' Cloaks in Oxford and black, to close, \$3.98	\$100.00 Auto Fur Coats, with Beaver or mink collar and front, \$45.00	Our Muslin Under- wear is priced right and we handle only the Peerless make.
	DE	001		

## costly furniture, covered with embroidery damask, is now soiled and frayed. Much of it has been sold and ornaments the ON WASHINGTON STREET

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